Morning Oregonian.

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The Daily Oregonian.

HENRY L PITTOCK, Proprietor.

THE DAILY MORNING OREGONIAN is published every morning except Sunday and delivered by carriers to subscribers in Portland at 3 ½ cents a week Single copies 12½ cents By Mail or Express to any part of the State at $10 per annum in advance; $6 for six months; $3 for three months. Advertising at liberal rates

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Portland Jan 10 1864 dtf

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dec9 d6m

ABSTRACTS OF TITLE CHARLES W PARRISH, Notary Public & Commissioner of Deeds

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ASES WHERE CONFID
E IS REQUIRED THE
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ve rules, established
C. Young in 1850,
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A R & C E Tilton 95 and 97 Liberty St
A M Starr late of Oregon 95 Liberty St
Alben Mann, Treas National Bank Note Co, 1 Wall St
sep24 3m

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Goyard Oscar	Post J B	

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C M CARTER Claim Agent
feb18dlm wtf Portland Oregon

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HARRIS & HOLMAN,
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On San Francisco and the Atlantic States

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN COIN AND CURRENCY Interest allowed on Time Deposits of Gold LEGAL TENDER NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD U S REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE OFFICE HOURS—From 10 A M to 3 P M

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WILL GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION TO COLLECTIONS, and all other business appertaining to Banking

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GUSTAVE TOUCHARD President
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W. J. VAN SCHUYVER,
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Office No 73 Front Street, Portland,
Portland June 14, 1867 dtf

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TO IDAHO!
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FROM AND AFTER DEC 10TH, 1867 UNTIL further notice, our rates for FAST FREIGHT will be as follows

From Portland to Silver City		40 cents per pound
" " Idaho City		17 " "
" " Boise City		25 " "
" " Lattas de		18 " "
" " Umatilla		10 " "
" " Baker		20 " "

Portland Dec 10, 1867
dec11 tf WELLS FARGO & CO

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PIONEER LINE OF
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CARRYING THE U S MAILS and
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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Groceries, Provisions,
DRIED FRUITS,
GRAIN AND FEED,
OF ALL KINDS
HAVE AMPLE FIRE-PROOF STORAGE,
AND WILL DO A
General Commission Business
NO 110 FRONT STREET,
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IF THERE IS A FLORENCE SEWING
Machine within one thousand miles of San Francisco it is not giving entire satisfaction, if I am informed of it, it will be attended to promptly without express charge or expense of any kind to the owner

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Corner of North Front and E Sts.,
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STEAM ENGINES,
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SAW AND GRIST MILL
Quartz and Mining
MACHINERY
OF ALL KINDS
Castings for Agricultural Machinery,
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For Fire Proof Buildings at
SAN FRANCISCO COST AND FREIGHT
Blacksmithing and Repairing.
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JOHN NATION,
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ALSO,
DAY & BOARDING SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

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Although the building are extensive and beautiful grounds for the pupils to play in

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sep16dtf

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AND
Provision Store.
R. PITTOCK,
NO. 9 NORTH FRONT STREET,
Opposite Lower Steamship Landing
and Corner First and Morrison Streets,
Wholesale and Retail manufacturer of
BREAD,
Butter, Water, Sugar, Boston and Soda
CRACKERS,
PILOT BREAD, PIES, CAKES, &c., &c.
and all kinds of
STEAMBOAT AND SHIP STORES, Family Groceries,
FEED, FRUITS, VEGETABLES, &c., &c

Bread and Stores delivered to any part of the City Orders from a distance carefully filled and promptly dispatched

The business hereafter will be conducted STRICTLY ON THE CASH PRINCIPLE

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PUGET SOUND & COLUMBIA RIVER
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OFFICES at MONTICELLO OLYMPIA & STEILACOOM
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Home Manufacture!
HIGGINS & CO.
ARE NOW MANUFACTURING A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF
Chemical, Olive, Pale and Brown FAMILY SOAP,

WHICH WE WILL SELL AT SAN FRANCISCO Prices and on deliver at our factory free of charge All orders sent to PORTLAND SOAP FACTORY or to McCRAKEN MERRILL & CO Agents will meet with prompt attention

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One block north of O S N Co's Wharf
McCRAKEN MERRILL & CO Agts
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THE OREGON MARKET HAS BEEN REMOVED TO THE
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A full supply of the best
BEEF, PORK, MUTTON, VEAL, HAM,
BACON and CORNED MEATS of all kinds
Keptconstantly on hand
Orders delivered promptly at 1 without charge to every part of the city
jan1 1m J W KELLER Proprietor

REMOVED.

ROBT J CRAWFORD JNO T LOMAX

CRAWFORD & CO.,
HAVING REMOVED FROM THEIR OLD STAND 95 FRONT STREET TO
No. 129 First Street,
and established a first class
FAMILY GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

Will keep constantly on hand the best articles in their line which they will sell at the most reasonable prices at their new quarters 129 First Street and the Ladies are invited to call and examine their goods

Portland January 24 1867 1m

Change of Base!
J. H. EGAN

WOULD INFORM HIS FRIENDS AND PATRONS that he has Removed his Shop from First street To No. 14 Taylor street,

Near the Frank in Market where he will do all kinds of PAINTING GILDING GRAINING PAPER HANGING CALSOMINING GRINING &c &c

Portland Feb 10 1868 feb11d3m

Dissolution Notice

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned under the firm name of BUTTON & HARRIS is this day dissolved by mutual consent All debts due the late firm are to be collected by and all claims against the same are to be presented for payment to

H M BUTTON
W H HARRIS

The business will hereafter be conducted by the undersigned at the old stand

BUTTON & HARRIS

POWDER AND SHOT For sale by H W CORBETT & CO

The Wool Interest

from the New York Shipping List

Various theories have been advanced regarding the unwonted depression of wool during the last two years prominent among which may be mentioned increased duties under the present tariff It was confidently expected by the advocates of a higher scale of duties on wool and woolens that the staples would appreciate in value and woolen fabrics would have a freer market at higher prices But the result as we all feel with a corresponding depression of the market for woolen goods

The Commissioner of Revenue in his exhaustive report on woolen duties, submitted to Congress last winter, remarked at the outset that the principal motive in imposing a higher duty on the foreign staple was manifestly to raise the value or price of American wool to the same extent and if it failed to do this the object of the wool grower would certainly not be attained From this starting point he proceeded to argue that the loss of revenue to the Government would be considerable

Those who have given much attention to the course of the market need not be told that Mr Wells' prediction has been verified, almost to the letter Under the present tariff, the growers of domestic wool have had the field almost to themselves The leading kinds of foreign wool such as were imported in large quantities from South America and the Cape of Good Hope, have not only been excluded but considerable quantities have been re-exported in bond to European markets to avoid losses And yet the domestic product is some forty per cent lower than when foreign wool was admitted at such moderate rates of duties as to admit of the consumption by our manufacturers of all that their necessities or interests required The plain inference then is, that the end for which the present high tariff was framed has been defeated, although the extreme depression of the last six or eight months is, no doubt, partly due to other agencies, some of which may be briefly pointed out

1st The production of woolen fabrics of certain styles and quantities was stimulated to undue proportions by the war

2d The excessive importation of foreign woolens in anticipation of increased duties

3d The inferior condition of the last wool crop, brought about, in a great degree, by the introduction of a degenerate breed of sheep into the flocks of the leading wool growing States

4th The exorbitant prices of the leading food staples operating against the ordinary consumption of wearing apparel

5th The onerous burden of the present revenue tax on sales of manufactured goods.

6th An inadequate supply of these qualities of foreign wool necessary for the production of certain kinds of cloths, to which the domestic staple is not adapted

The depression of wool in the European markets resulting partly through an increased supply of wool, turned in that direction by our high duties, thus (with cheaper labor materials and capital) enabling certain kinds of foreign fabrics to successfully compete with our own

Not only have the wool and the woolen interests been subject to unwonted depression during the past year, but the present tariff, by excluding the foreign article, has been almost barren of revenue to the Government

Prior to the enactment of the present tariff, this country required some seventy millions pounds of wool more than was produced at home As it could not be expected that the American wool grower could export wool at a profit, it was manifest that his prosperity depended upon the prosperity of the woolen manufacturer, and that any measure which crippled the latter would injure the former

To enable the manufacturer to prosper, then, he should be permitted to obtain, at fair prices, such varieties and qualities of foreign wool as are deemed essential to the production of goods necessary to meet the wants of customers South America, Africa, Canada, and the countries bordering on the Mediterranean produce varieties of wool necessary to the successful production of certain kinds of woolen goods in this country, most of which cannot be grown here For many purposes the domestic varieties are of little value, unless mixed with foreign wool, and to prevent the manufacturer from going into the foreign markets to obtain the requisite kinds is manifestly to prevent his business from attaining the development which the same branch of industry enjoys in other countries We have little sympathy with the advocates of free trade or extreme high duties, believing the views of both classes to be erroneous There is a middle course which would probably meet the necessities of Government and the producing interests and as the whole revenue code will most likely be revised by the present Congress, we hope to see manufacturers and wool growers unite upon a more conservative scale of duties than that now in operation

GEN GRANT'S MILITARY POLICY —Col Badeau in his book about Gen Grant, thus tells how he came to realize the full power and purpose of the rebellion, and to adopt the policy which finally brought about the Appomattox surrender

Until the battle of Shiloh, Grant had supposed as nearly every one else did at the North, that one or two victories for the Union would induce the South to return to its allegiance, but when the rebels recovered so soon from the crushing defeat of Donelson to make the prodigious effort of Shiloh, when even the loss of Nashville and the whole Green and Columbus, and nearly all of Kentucky and Tennessee, appeared not to lessen their energy or overcome their determination, he became certain that the contest was to be prolonged and intense, beyond anything that had yet been seen This brief development his peculiar views of the manner in which the war should be carried on He thought then and remained firm in the conviction ever afterwards, that it was not extended territory, nor capital cities, nor fortified places, that should be the prime object of any commander's strategy for it had been proven that all these could be dispensed with by heroic and determined foes but that armies and men must become the points of attack that these should be pursued wherever they moved, regardless comparatively, of position and forts that the armies must not only be defeated but destroyed and that therefore, the duty of merely cultivating or outmaneuvering an enemy, or forcing the evacuation of strongholds and the abandonment of territory, and allowing him to concentrate his real force, was unwise and every effort should be made to find and fight the rebel armies again and again and that only when these armies were utterly subdued and annihilated would the rebellion end Upon this idea he therefter acted so far as he had control He did not underrate the value of position but he was always willing to sacrifice them for armies He did not depreciate the value of life but he thought that even life should be for a spirit, if so the great object of the war could be attained He believed indeed that life rapidly expended in a vigorous campaign would prove an economy of life to the end

From this time therefore Grant gave up the idea of saving the resources and sparing the property of the South the South had made the war avowedly one of the people, and the people being a party must suffer until the people as well as the rulers were conquered Hence if the general subordinates orders to live upon the resources of the country without stint, whenever their necessities compelled, and so abandoned all desire to protect the institution of slavery although he himself had been a slaveholder, and had no sympathy with the merely political ideas of secession Whatever opposed the efforts to maintain the unity of the country must be destroyed

A California editor participating in a debate as to the best method of building a certain bridge, objected to a former dam from being there He said he nearly drowned last year, and he should like to have the bridge where it was, or else have it built with a draw, so that he could pass through

Open your heart to sympathy but close it to despondency The flower which opens to receive the dew, shuts against rains

---

"Democracy in Georgia."

The following is a report of the proceedings in the Georgia Convention, on the 23d of January

A prolonged and earnest debate took place in the convention to-day, upon the question as to what shall hereafter constitute treason against the State The Conservatives and Hancock Democrats seemed determined that nothing should go into the Constitution declaring secession treason Strangely enough two or three members who have heretofore been considered reliable Union men made speeches upon the same side Several of the more prominent Republicans made but a feeble resistance and the Democrats seemed about to have the thing their own way Encouraged by this they became bolder and at last Holcombe of Milton declared that secession is a right of the people that it is no treason and the Government of the United States dares not bring Jeff Davis to trial because it knows he is no traitor and cannot be proven one

This speech roused the Republicans Dunning of Atlanta took the floor detailed the history of secession portrayed its bloody and disastrous consequences and with fervid eloquence and patriotic eloquence demanded its condemnation in the organic law

Mr Crane of Northeast Georgia, who has mostly heretofore acted with the Democrats, made a speech of great power on the same side

Mr Parrott President of the convention came to the aid of the Democrats with the sophistical argument that as State sovereignty is destroyed, there can now be no treason against the State

Mr Bedford, who lost a leg in the rebel army, replied that just such doctrine as that of Parrott's had made the war Conventions, he said, "had always dodged this issue Hence our troubles The advocates of secession, in 1861, claimed that Georgia had a right to secede, because there was no denial of that right in the organic law Let us now deny it Let us declare it treason Had that been done in the old Constitution of Georgia her people never could have been coaxed or forced into war against their government, nor would I have been dragged into the armies of the rebellion like a dog I therefore demand it as a right that this constitution shall declare that all who attempt to again perpetrate this foul wrong against me, or against this State are traitors, and deserves a traitor's death"

This speech raised the convention to enthusiasm A test vote showed 75 in favor of the correct doctrine to 45 opposed All amendments offered by the Democrats were voted down, and the fifteenth section of the bill of rights as reported by the committee, imperfect as it was in language, was about to be adopted, when Bryant, of Augusta, offered the following as a substitute

"Treason against the State of Georgia shall consist only in levying war against the State or the United States, or adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort"

"Cursed be Canaan"

The following is a complete copy of the bill concerning electors proposed in the Ohio Legislature by the Democratic majority. Lest the reader might take it for a burlesque, the Ohio papers take pains to assure us that it is the genuine article introduced in the Assembly by Pennington

Section 1 Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the judge or judges of any election held under the authority of any of the laws of this State shall reject the vote of any person offering to vote at such election whenever it shall appear to said judge or judges that the person or persons so offering to vote has a distinct and visible admixture of African blood

Sec 2 If any person offering to vote shall be challenged as unqualified on account of an admixture of African blood, by some of the judges or by an elector, the following oath or affirmation shall be tendered to him by one of the judges of such election "You do solemnly swear or affirm that you will fully and truly answer such questions as shall be put to you touching your qualifications as an elector at this election" Thereupon the judges, or one of them, shall put to him the following questions 1st, In what State were you born? 2d, Had your reputed parents, or either of them, any visible admixture of African blood?

Sec 3 After the examination of the person challenged as provided in the preceding section, the judges of the election shall, unless the vote of such person is rejected, require him to produce before them two credible witnesses, who shall be tendered by one of such judges the following oath or affirmation "You, and each of you, do solemnly swear or affirm that you will fully and truly answer all such questions as shall be put to you touching the qualifications of — — as an elector of this election" Thereupon the judges, or one of them shall put to each of such persons the following questions 1st, Are you acquainted with — — 2d Do you know where he was born? If yes, to what State? 3d, Were you acquainted with either of his reputed parents? If yes, did either of such parents have an admixture of African blood?

AN ACCOUNT SETTLED —The Cincinnati *West and South*, which splits upon the Pendleton platform, thus thrusts at the *Enquirer*

The *Enquirer* prints half a column to prove that everybody is reconciled to the election of Thurman to the Senate It cannot, however, create any such impression for not to mention Vallandigham himself we suppose that four fifths of the party would have selected him as their choice of the rival candidates

Let us have an uncle's talk with the *Examiner* The Cary speculation in Hamilton county keeps on booming fruit If we had gone head foremost into the fall election, like honest men, we should have undoubtedly elected our legislative ticket Thurman would have been shelved as Governor instead of being sent to the wrong place, and Vallandigham could have been made Senator Pendleton could have gone into the National Convention as the Presidential candidate of Ohio, from a Democratic State which would have been a different foundation from greenbacks

Will the *Enquirer* answer who made a profit on Cary and the loss of the State and county tickets? The *Enquirer* sticks by him and Butler publishes their joint speeches, and Cary's friends have ten parties at the office, we infer from the access which Updegraff and his associates have to the editorial columns We are not certain whether they control the day or night editor, or both of them

Still who made profit by the election of Cary and the defeat of Vallandigham? Was the *Enquirer* realizing its share when it stood lowest on the vote for delegate at large to the National Convention for the big gun of the establishment?

Will the *Enquirer* allow us to state the account current as opened last October with the party so as to demonstrate its capacity for political finance?

The *Enquirer* establishment is fully entitled to the credit for General Sam Cary (M C) for the Second District It is only to be charged with the following small items *pro contra* The loss of the Governor and the State officers the Hamilton county ticket of eleven legislators the Democratic member of Congress Vallandigham for Senator, and Pendleton very probably, for President

A LONG TRANSCONTINENTAL CIRCUIT —The Chicago *Tribune* of December 15th says

An unbroken circuit was made and messages sent without repeating between Houston Texas and Salt Lake City via New York The Houston operator sent Houston sends greeting to Salt Lake West with coats off and windows open Salt Lake prompt by replied Weather beautiful here but have a snow storm in Montana Brigham Young has just married another heifer Houston replied Don't touch the brass to your key or you'll get yellow fever After this Helena Montana 50 miles north of Salt Lake was put on and conversed a few moments The Circuit worked over the following route Houston New Orleans Mobile Knoxville, Washington New York Chicago and Salt Lake Had the San Francisco operator not been out of the circuit he would have been drawn into the circuit

A man set his son to studying law, because he said he was such a tricky little rascal, and he wanted to humor his chief talent

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In the Rocky Mountains.

Philip Ritz of Walla Walla, who has been traveling for some time through Idaho and Montana, sends the following to the *State* Salt Lake

In coming down we came near a very valuable salt spring on Lander's cut off, in a beautiful little valley at the base of Bear Mountain, in Oneida county Idaho Mr B W White is the principal owner It furnishes water enough to make ten tons of salt every twenty four hours. The water is ninety five per cent. salt, and makes salt equal to the finest Liverpool. Mr. White tells me he can furnish salt at the works for half a cent per pound Not far from this spring is a grove of sugar maple from which parties have made considerable sugar, the only sugar maple I know of west of the Rocky Mountains The formation of this country is very singular indeed I was told by different parties of a remarkable well in the west of the lake, on one of the roads leading to Nevada It is nearly circular, about 60 feet in diameter and has been sounded to a depth of without finding bottom, the water is level and stands at a certain height without running over. It is said that a teamster came along one hot day with four yoke of oxen and a wagon load of wild flour, when the oxen seeing the water broke to it to drink, it being a little descending, the whole most oxen and wagon crowded all into the water and almost before the driver knew what he was doing, the whole outfit sank and was never seen afterwards. This is as I have it from other parties

Lost River, on the road to Boise City, is another curiosity A large stream of water comes out from the base of a precipice, about 45 feet wide and from one to two feet deep, clear as crystal, and full of trout and empties into Snake river near Salmon Falls The whole volume of Snake river pours over those falls a distance of 200 feet and forms a most beautiful picture, of which they have some nice copies here. The artist told me that our fellow townsman, Dr. Shelburne, was the first person that ever visited the falls and made an estimate of their height, &c. Lost River comes from some subterranean passage from the north, yet for some thirty or forty miles to the north there is not the sign of a spring. I have a very nice photograph of it which I will bring home I attended the theater one night, more from curiosity to see Brigham and his family than to see the play I will write you from Corinne City before taking the cars for Omaha It does look somewhat like an adventure to start out in such a storm to travel day and night for more than 500 miles over the Rocky Mountains

VICTOR HUGO AND THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON. The following correspondence has passed between the subject of the proscription of M. Victor Hugo's "Ray Blas," at Paris, by order of the Government

"THEATER OF THE ODEON, Paris, Dec. 5.

To M Victor Hugo, Guernsey.

Monsieur—I have just been officially informed that the representation of 'Ray Blas' is prohibited, in pursuance of this intervention of its author authority, our treaty becomes null and void, and I have the pain of informing you to this effect Accept, &c, the Director of the Odeon Theatre. DE CHILLY."

Upon which M Hugo writ

The Daily Oregonian.

MONDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 24 1868

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

The Union State Convention already called to meet at Salem March 9th 1868 for the purpose of nominating candidates for Congress Governor and State officers and the election of three Delegates to the Union National Convention to be held at Philadelphia in August next for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States and to transact such other business as may properly come before the Convention

The following is the number of Delegates to which each county is entitled under the apportionment of the Union State Central Committee namely

Baker county	2
Benton	6
Clackamas	7
Clatsop	1
Coos	1
Curry	1
Columbia	1
Douglas	6
Grant	6
Jackson	6
Josephine	2
Linn	6
Lion	10
Marion	14
Multnomah	4
Polk	6
Tillamook	1
Umatilla	2
Union	3
Washington	5
Wasco	2
Yamhill	6
Total	106

By order of the Union State Central Committee

J N DOLPH Chairman

J W WHALEY Secretary

UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.

A Union County Convention for Multnomah county will be held at the Court House in the City of Portland on Saturday the 7th day of March A D 1868 for the purpose of electing twelve delegates to the Union State Convention to be held at Salem on the 9th day of March 1868

All voters in the several Precincts in said County who during the late rebellion were in sympathy with the Union and in favor of the vigorous prosecution of the same and who are willing to aid the Union party by their support are requested to meet at their respective places of voting on the 29th day of February 1868 to select delegates to attend said County Convention and upon the Union vote for Governor at the June election A D 1866 at the rate of one delegate for every twenty votes and one for each fraction over one half The Precincts are entitled to delegates as follows

South Portland	14
Central Portland	17
North Portland	11
East Portland	6
Multnomah	2
Fulton	2
Sandy	2
St Johns	3
Powell's Valley	1
Willamette	1
Sauvie's Island	1

The polls will be opened at the respective precincts at the hour of 11 o'clock P M and remain open until 6 o'clock P M

J J HOYSMAN Chairman County Committee

H. W. S.

Friends of the Workingman"

Of late we have often had occasion to notice the hypocritical cant of the Democratic party about "workingmen" and "the poor" An examination of the proceedings of the meetings which the party is holding in different portions of the State shows that the same whining disgusting tone is played on every occasion The case with which that party forgets its past history and be comes the advocate of measures diametrically opposite to its former practice and professions is one of its peculiar and remarkable characteristics It first got possession of the Government by a bitter and unscrupulous war upon the federal principles of Washington and Adams but in the days of Monroe and Jackson it adopted the leading Federal doctrines which it had so vehemently opposed when it was struggling for power Its whole history is full of examples of this proclivity to change In nothing has it exhibited this unblushing inconsistency to a greater degree than in its claim to be the workingman's friend A few years ago it had nothing but insult and contempt for the laboring population Openly it extolled the propagation of slavery and endeavoring to bring about a system of things under which labor should be wholly subordinate to capital and a moneyed aristocracy have command of the body of the laborer as well as his services, it declared by its champions that a population, "bleached or unbleached" who labored for a day was a dangerous element in the body politic," and denounced workingmen as "moon struck artizans, small fisted farmers, greasy mechanics and mudsills of society" Not ten years ago the leaders of the Democratic party, who are now ranting and mouthing to their pretended zeal for the workingman, upheld and defended a system which was built on the idea that labor was degrading; which, in the South, wholly deprived the laborer of his wages and converted him into a chattel, and which would have done the same thing in the North had such a result been possible—hardly seven years ago the country was plunged into a terrible war in order that the leaders of the Democratic party might continue to fatten on the labor of a race of men without paying for it. Moreover, that party advocates a policy which would bring the labor of foreign countries at sixpence a day directly into competition with the labor of our own people, and reduce the working classes of America to a condition of practical serfdom There can be no more shameless exhibition of a demagogic spirit than when a party with such a record as this claims to be the especial friend of the laboring classes

The Lewiston *Journal* of the 8th inst, says that James O'Neill, Indian Agent at Lapwai by the mail on the 28th ult, received authority and instructions from Headquarters, to take to Washington a delegation of the Nez Perces, to consist of Head Chief Lawyer, and not to exceed three other Chiefs and an Interpreter, as early in the spring as the weather and facilities for traveling will permit It is recommended that Lawyer select the three other Chiefs and that they should be men of standing and influence in their tribe also, that two of them be taken from that portion of the tribe opposed to the treaty of June 9th, 1863, in order that both parties may be heard in regard to the carrying out of the treaty stipulations of said treaty and the general management of the affairs of the tribe

We unintentionally omitted to notice the lecture recently delivered by C B McDonald, editor of the *Unionist*, before the Grant Club of Albany a printed copy of which reached us by mail a few days since The subject of the lecture is the *The New Nation* As a literary performance it bears many of the distinguishing features of Mr McDonald's well known style of composition It abounds in eloquent passages and we hear it has been repeated to several audiences with much applause

Union Club at Oakland

The *Oakland Union Grant Club* assembled pursuant to adjournment on Feb 6th, 1868, for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization—P C Parker, temporary Chairman B Herman Secretary

B Herman, chairman of the committee on a Constitution and By Laws reported regulations for the government of the Club, which were read and by section adopted

The permanent organization was completed by the election of D C Underwood as President Benj Butler as Vice President B Herman as Secretary J S Gilbert as Corresponding Secretary and W A Harvey Treasurer

On motion, Hon Jas F Gazley was invited to address the Club on February 22d

On motion, the proceedings were ordered printed in the Roseburg *Ensign*, *American Union* and *Oregonian*

On motion, the Club resolved to encourage the circulation of the journals mentioned as a means best calculated to subserve the cause of freedom and Union and the spread of intelligence and public morals D C UNDERWOOD

J S GILBERT Cor Secy The rumor

Reports from others in Great Britain have nothing to do with politics There appears at present a fair chance of a good harvest and the result is that the trade is unusually healthy All the frauds if there are any, are fastened on the tax payers

By Overland Telegraph.

[DISPATCHES TO THE OREGON AN]

DATES TO FEBRUARY 19

Congressional

WASHINGTON Feb 19—In the Senate several petitions were presented

Drury introduced a bill to amend the postal laws and to increase the efficiency of the postal service

The Senate passed the House bill relating to the expenses of the War Department and for the gradual reduction of the army

Chandler introduced a bill to regulate the appointment of Pilots and Masters of vessels and for the better security of life and property on the lakes and navigable waters connecting therewith and for other purposes which was read twice and referred

Trumbull moved to take up the bill to amend the Judiciary and to regulate appeals and writs of error to the Supreme Court of the United States

Sumner spoke in favor of the bill

Conness replied in favor of the bill

Trumbull replied briefly in favor of the bill

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time

Howard moved to postpone the bill and all pending questions and make the special order for Monday next after the morning hour

Sherman moved to amend by making the special order for Tuesday next after the morning hour

Howard's motion was agreed to—yeas 29 nays 19

Sherman's amendment was rejected by the same vote

Trumbull moved to amend by making the special order for Wednesday next after the morning hour

Howard moved to amend by making the special order for Thursday next after the morning hour

Trumbull's amendment was agreed to—yeas 29 nays 19

Howard's motion as amended was agreed to—yeas 29 nays 19

The bill was then made the special order for Thursday next after the morning hour and will be taken up at that time unless disposed of before that time

Howard moved to take up the bill to amend the act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States passed March 2d 1867 and the supplementary act passed July 19th 1867

Trumbull moved to postpone the bill and all pending questions and make the special order for Monday next after the morning hour

Howard moved to amend by making the special order for Tuesday next after the morning hour

Trumbull's motion was agreed to—yeas 29 nays 19

Howard's amendment was agreed to—yeas 29 nays 19

The bill was then made the special order for Tuesday next after the morning hour and will be taken up at that time unless disposed of before that time

Sherman moved to take up the bill to provide for the payment of the interest on the public debt and for the redemption of certain classes of the United States notes after the 1st day of July 1870 and for the exchange of United States notes and for the issue of coupon bonds

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 1st section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 2d section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 3d section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 4th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 5th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 6th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 7th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 8th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 9th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 10th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 11th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 12th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 13th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 14th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 15th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 16th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 17th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 18th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 19th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 20th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 21st section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 22d section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 23d section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 24th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 25th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 26th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 27th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 28th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 29th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 30th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 31st section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 32d section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 33d section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 34th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 35th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 36th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 37th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 38th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 39th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 40th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 41st section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 42d section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 43d section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 44th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 45th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 46th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 47th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 48th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 49th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 50th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 51st section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 52d section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 53d section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 54th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 55th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 56th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 57th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 58th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 59th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 60th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 61st section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 62d section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 63d section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 64th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 65th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 66th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 67th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 68th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 69th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 70th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 71st section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 72d section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 73d section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 74th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 75th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 76th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 77th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 78th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 79th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 80th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 81st section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 82d section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 83d section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 84th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 85th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 86th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 87th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 88th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 89th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 90th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 91st section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 92d section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 93d section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 94th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 95th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 96th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 97th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 98th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 99th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 100th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 101st section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 102d section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 103d section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 104th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 105th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 106th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 107th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 108th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 109th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 110th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 111th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 112th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 113th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 114th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 115th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 116th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 117th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 118th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 119th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 120th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 121st section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 122d section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 123d section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 124th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 125th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 126th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 127th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 128th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 129th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 130th section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 131st section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of July 1870

Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 19 nays 29

Sherman moved to amend by striking out the 132d section and inserting a substitute providing that the 5 20 bonds shall be paid in coin or its equivalent at the option of the Government after the 1st day of

The Daily Oregonian.

MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 24, 1868

CITY.

Money Market.

San Francisco Legal Tender rates 71@71½
New York Gold Quotations 141

SHIP RETURNED ON THE PACIFIC COAST.—Last September, the Board of Underwriters of San Francisco held a meeting and appointed a committee consisting of C. T. Hill, Chairman, President of the California Insurance Company and Secretary of the Board and of the Chamber of Commerce, Joseph Rising & Sons, to the Board of Underwriters, to report, on the following two questions:

1st. Whether it be possible to inaugurate a vigorous shipbuilding business at Puget's Sound, and thereby give to the northward of San Francisco, with a view to the construction of vessels of size and strength sufficient adequately to control the foreign as well as the coasting trade of San Francisco?

2d. Whether any safe method can be devised whereby the Insurance Companies can advance a portion of their capital, on mortgage or otherwise, necessary to facilitate the inauguration of ship-building at the Sound, which end may be advisable to make such advances?

On the 10th December the Committee made a lengthy report, which has been published and from which we glean the following facts and statements. There are now in the coasting trade, or employed in San Francisco, 21 ships, valued at $365,000; 7 barks, valued at $210,000; 39 brigs, valued at $1,040,000. Total tonnage, 20,314. Tons. The average age of all the vessels is 18 years.

The report after discussing at some length the policy of Pacific Coast investments, and obtaining the comparative cost here in New York and Pacific Coast ports goes on to say

"Having now exhausted our present means of information as to the advantages of the Pacific coast for the business of ship building as compared with Eastern ports in the United States we respectfully submit—*That sea going vessels of any size and description can be built at Puget Sound, at Coos Bay on the Columbia River and at several other lumber ports north of San Francisco, of as good quality as the vessels built of Home Materials and for less money in gold, than at New York or Boston, provided, the business be undertaken on a large scale by experienced and prudent mechanics, backed up by a large capital. We believe that a corporation should be formed with a capital subscribed of $1,000,000, and power to increase it to $5,000,000; that at least $500,000 of this amount should be paid in within twelve months. The company should then make a selection of suitable locations for yards at two or three points on Puget Sound or at Coos Bay. They should import, by the cargo to their yards direct from the cheapest supply ports in the world, all such articles of naval stores as cannot be as cheaply supplied from our own industry. They should erect permanent buildings at their yards for the storage of supplies, for sail lofts, and boarding houses for their men. They should contract abroad for hundreds of mechanics, axe men, and other laborers, if they found themselves unable to secure a sufficiency of labor at home. All these operations should be conducted on the wholesale principle. There would also should be constructed on the best models the strongest, heavily timbered and supplied with all modern improvements, so as to give them a good character from the start. The corporation having a large capital would be able to keep several vessels constantly on the stocks, and if not salable here on completion at a fair price, they would be able to freight them from port to port until a market were found."*

FROST ST HELENS.—A friend at St Helens sends us the following items, under date of Saturday, 22d:

"Since the ice left the river below and the Willamette Slough above this place, an air of business has been put on by our little town which, though ephemeral perhaps is exceedingly pleasant to the eye. The *Ajax* lies at anchor at the mouth of the Slough, where she has been un loading and receiving freight into and from the O R N Co's steamers. It is to be hoped that the *Ajax* will receive the passengers some time to day and pass out before the ice breaks in the Columbia above. It is getting very rotten and is expected to break every hour. Where the greatest is now lying she is entirely out of danger from drifting ice. It seems apparent sometimes in the wrightful look of the sober denizens of this hopeful community that they would rejoice with exceeding great joy if an eyelorth and forever all sea going vessels would be obliged to do as the *Ajax* has this time done. It may be wicked to indulge such a wish, but still, I pray you, allow me this poor crumb of comfort. As it does not in anywise interfere with your stirring and thriving city. When Portland becomes the terminus of two or three lines of railroad this may become a flourishing manufacturing town. The close proximity of an abundance of iron and coal to this place must in time be of inestimable advantage towards developing a solid and permanent growth; any city whose chief business than useless.

The large saw-mill of Messrs Ritchey & Co. will soon be ready to turn out lumber by the million. It has not been running for seven weeks, on account of the freezing of the water. An immense saw-mill is like an elephant on the hands of its owner when the saws are still. It is to be hoped, however, by everybody looking forward to the success of the lumber trade of the Columbia river will be greatly augmented, that those enterprising gentlemen investing in the lumbering business here will succeed in building up a paying and flourishing business. It would be of great advantage to this part of the State. It would stimulate engagements in the same all along the river, and thus by producing an additional amount of lumber to send abroad, there would be more facility in procuring transportation, which at present appears to be a most serious drawback to the industry of this mill. The more mills the merrier as long as there is market for the lumber. It is short sighted in owners of mill property to manifest a jealous rivalry towards others engaged in the same business on the river. Men who exhibit such dog in-the-manger spirit ought to fail. Competition in lumbering on the Columbia river will prove to be the life of trade.

This is the day for the meeting of the Copperhead Club in St Helens. Any of the faithful living in distant parts of the State happening this way should make it convenient to be here on Saturday, as it is one of the best times to renew the *spiritual* strength this side of Dixie Mason Ramsey's *La Crosse Democrat* is the leading exchange visit of the party here. It is refreshing to see the poor refugees of Prices army, waiting here for something to turn up, and with what gusto they devour the last sent rottenness of the greatest Democratic organ in America. More anon."

STEAMER FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The steamer *Ajax*, Master Wonder, sailed for San Francisco, Saturday morning with the following passengers: Hon M P Deady, H G Smith, T D Mailinger, H Hyman, Mrs C Levy, Miss L Friedrich, I Rosenfeld, D Hildorf, Charles Wolf, Manuel Seller, Isaac Harman, S M Lyon, A Haines, B Kreeding, J Sanderland, Henry Taubman wife and four children, Mrs M McKay, Mrs A Taubman, Miss E Taubman, Miss T Taubman, James Taubman, John Taubman, Rev D Delorme, Mr Beauchlingue, A Strauss, J Wilhelm, H Ludwig, John Ward, B Brenner, G Gurat, O Pettijohn, R G Mooney, wife and children, C H Meussdorff, and wife, Charles Hall, Charles Drew, R Clark, E M Aschheim, W H Foster, C B Mackleheimer, W H Barclay, T Wolfe, H W Hyman, Amos Hirsch, Major B Freeman, S Blumauer, Mr Johnson, John Nestor, George Clark, Gen L Rousseau, Miss B Rousseau and servant, M O'Brien, J Fox, H F Black, L Lobe, W Jackson, W Lewis, L Hirsch, Jacob Mayer and son, D J S Ghirch-Hall, Crawford R Van Buren, W Kaufman, L Fabenbacher, K J Dellart, John McCraken, R Russell, O R Bell, W E Wade, J Berry, R W Armstrong, C H Hopkins, A B Hall, L H Lewis, O A Frankenstein, A Frankenstein, A Beck, J Rosland, O N Hensell, D Swain, Miss Lashley, Miss B F Tingley, Miss O Barclay A B Hallock, M A Seigfried, Wells, Fargo & Co's Messenger, and forty-five in the steerage. Total number of passengers one hundred and forty-three.

A SOCIAL EVENING AMONG THE ODD FELLOWS.—Last Monday evening the Odd Fellows of this city, after the regular meeting of Hassalo Lodge, called in a body upon Mr. Cris Taylor to present their congratulations and acknowledgments of his valuable services in the late Grand Lodge of the United States, as the Representative of the order in the jurisdiction of Oregon and Washington Territory. After the exchange of courtesies usual in such occasions, the guests were invited by Mr Taylor to a retreat at the American Exchange, where for two or three hours the company enjoyed a very pleasant, and social time—brief speeches, toasts and sentiments being the order. The compliment paid to the Grand Representative by this call and the sentiments uttered at the repast was certainly a flattering one and was handsomely acknowledged by Mr Taylor. The occasion was one long to be remembered by those who participated in its consociation. We believe that the brethren in this jurisdiction very generally have a very high appreciation of his services as their Grand Representative. The estimation in which he is held by the order was further formed in the O and Lodge, who supplied the night the elegant jewel received by him the other day—a magnificent regalia—mentioned in our local column.

OREGON CITY ITEMS.—The Union Convention for Clackamas county has been called for Saturday, March 7th. It will elect Delegates to the State Convention and nominate candidates for the Legislature and county officers. The *Enterprise* of Saturday says: The next, and probably the last lecture of the Odd Fellow's course, will be delivered by Rev Dr Wythe of Salem, on or about the 30th of March. The subject of Dr Wythe's lecture is up on "Labor." A Lodge of the order of the Eastern Star, (in adoptive Masonry), was instituted in this city on Friday evening of last week, by Mr J E Hurford. The following are the officers: Mrs C McCue, President; Mrs Mary Barlow, Secretary; Mrs J E Hurford, Treasurer; Mrs Wm Barlow, Justice Scatinel, Mrs J E Hurford, Marshal, J E Hurford, Instructor. Another meeting was held last evening, for the purpose of completing the organization. We are pleased at being able to state that the ministry is now in a flourishing condition at this place.

FROST THE DALLES.—Mr T B Cann, Express Messenger, arrived at half past two P M yesterday. He reports the trail and roads thawed out and in horrible condition for travel. The ice in the Columbia, above the Dalles, is nearly all gone, and below, is very thin and full of air holes and large open places. Mr Cann thinks that a steamer could go through it without any trouble by Tuesday. There is now a new ferry in operation from the Dalles. We are indebted to Mr Cann for files of Idaho papers.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Messrs Hallock, McCracken and Buchheimer, of the City Council have each leave of absence for five to six weeks and all of them left by the steamer *Ajax* for San Francisco. Mr. Ripley has been absent a long time, and thus there is only a bare quorum of members left at home. The chances are that very little city legislation will be accomplished in the next four weeks.

FREIGHT FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The *Ajax* took the following freights for San Francisco: 19 514 qr sacks flour, 275 sks wheat, 185 lbs hops, 37 cases tallow, 2 cases dried beef, 19 cases bacon, 3 kegs butter, 11 half kegs butter, 2 cases butter, 25 gunnies potatoes, 32 gunnies onions, 21 rolls leather, 4 cases leather, 150 hides, 1 bale wool, 9 coils pelts, 4 kegs pelts, 1 keg tallow, 1 bale mdse, 77 packages miscellaneous.

NEW PUBLICATION.—We are indebted to Barrett Fergus of the *Fortune Hunter*, a weekly Pen of Coast Affairs, for a copy of the first number of that paper. It is a very large supply of everything of the kind.

FLAGS FLYING.—Quite a number of flags were displayed at top-mast on Saturday, in honor of Washington's birthday.

TREASURY SHIPMENT.—The following amounts of treasure were shipped per steamship *Ajax* on Saturday:

Wells Fargo & Co	$41,000
Ladd & Tilton	35,000
Estimated individuals	200,000
Total	$289 000

FIRE AT VANCOUVER.—A telegram received from Vancouver Sunday morning says: A fire broke out this morning, about two o'clock in our mill and unoccupied building, which before we could get to it was a mass of flames. All efforts to save them were fruitless—loss not known. Insured for $3,000. The fire is supposed to be the work of incendiaries.

DEATH.—The following telegram was received at this city on Saturday: "Dr Newton from Oregon City, 2 300 ft sawed, 2 or 3 decks of wheat. Steamer Jackson's shores ripped. Dr Hurt [illegible] planks off. 500 bags wheat lost. Steamer Oregon City, 1 000 ft sawed, 14 decks of wheat."

AT DENNEY'S STEAMER.—A telegram was received at Oregon City on Saturday giving information of an accident to the steamer *Enterprise*, the breaking out of her cylinder head. The *Enterprise* was to get back to Portland on Thursday, connect on the upper river near Corvallis.

GRAND CENTRAL EAST PORTLAND.—We learn that the Directors of the Central will have a meeting this evening, for the purpose of organizing and start the Club. Messrs A C Gibbs and O P Morris, by invitation, will address the meeting.

FOR HONOLULU.—The steamship *Fidelity*, Captain Skinner Commander sailed Saturday for Victoria with a few passengers and 1,000 bushels of wheat.

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER AJAX.—A large assortment of the new Knobby Business suits which we are selling at fabulously low prices. W. CORNISH & Co., 103 Front street.

Capital removal seems to be growing into an epidemic. The telegraph informs us that it there had been a full house the resolution for the removal of the Capital of the United States to some point in the Mississippi Valley would have been carried a couple of days ago. The project is not by any means a new one. A great many strong arguments can be urged in its favor. For instance, the capital of so vast a nation as this ought to be located at some central point equally accessible from all parts of the Union. The present Capital, besides, is too near the sea-coast, and therefore, more liable to capture in case of a foreign war than a seat of government established far in the interior. But what bothers us is the vast amount of money that has already been expended in the erection of public buildings at Washington. Are we rich enough to throw all these millions away? The nation is rich enough to throw all these millions away? The nation is rich enough to throw all these millions away? The nation is

The Way of the World

In the race of life how many I see
Who seek with all speed to get riches and fame
And feel in despair if they lose
When your friends fill apast be deserted
And lonely he stands all
Just because you have fail in a station
Never are its the way I view it

Who deal in the [illegible] view
And you [illegible] strange
And will see you
If never will be
Who [illegible]
And smile from [illegible]
When you hear [illegible]
Never mind it [illegible] the way of the world

When fortune again on [illegible]
And let wife [illegible] appear
And the poor [illegible]
With [illegible] office will [illegible]
The best to receive them as ever
And not with the [illegible]
For they merely have fill with their [illegible]
And shower on the way I view it

Journalism

MR GREELEY'S IDEAS OF THE WAY A JOURNAL SHOULD BE CONDUCTED

Mr Greeley in the last number of the Recollections [illegible] history of the Tribune says [illegible] The Tribune as it first appeared was but the germ of what I might to make it No Journal is different from the mulberry tree a dry summary of the most important the most interesting occurrences of the day and such not a newspaper in the higher sense of the term We need to know not only what is done but what is purposed and said by those who sway the destinies of states and realms and to this end the prompt perusal of the manifestoes of monarchs presidents, ministers legislators etc is indispensable No man is even tolerably informed in our day who does not regularly keep the run of events and opinions through the daily perusal of at least one good journal and the ready cavil that no one can read all that a great modern journal contains, only proves the ignorance or thoughtlessness of the caviler No one person is expected to take cash an interest in the rise and fall of stocks the markets of cotton cattle grain and goods, and the proceedings of Congress Legislatures and Courts the politics of Europe and the ever shifting phases of Spanish American anarchy, etc, etc as would incite him to a daily perusal of the entire contents of a metropolitan city journal of the first mark The idea is rather to embody in a single sheet the information daily required by all those who aim to keep posted on important occurrences so that the lawyer the merchant the banker, the farmer the economist, the author the politician etc, etc may find here whatever he needs to see and be spared the trouble of looking elsewhere A copy of a great morning journal obtains more matter than an average 12mo volume, and its production costs far more while it is sold for a fortieth or a fiftieth part of the volume s price There is no other miracle of cheapness in comparison with its cost which at all approaches it. The Electric Telegraph has precluded the multiplication of journals in the great cities, by enormously increasing the cost of publishing each of them The *Tribune*, for example, now pays more than $100 000 per annum for intellectual labor (reporting included) in and about its office, and $100 000 more for correspondence and telegraphing—in other words for collecting and transmitting news And, while its revenue has been largely increased from year to year its expenses have inevitably been swelled even more rapidly; so that, at the close of 1866 in which its receipts had been over $900 000 its expenses had been very nearly equal in amount, leaving us pr 31 beyond a fair rent for the premises it owned and occupied And yet its stockholders were satisfied that they had done a good business—but the increase in the patronage and value of the establishment amounted to a fair interest on their investment, and might well be accepted in lieu of a dividend In the good time coming, with cheaper paper and less exorbitant charges for "cable dispatches" from the Old World, they will doubtless reap where they have now faithfully sown! Yet they realize and accept the fact that a journal radically hostile to gambling ventures by the opening and powerful few live sumptuously without labor and often amass wealth, by pandering to lawless sensuality and lawless rites, can never hope to enrich its publisher as rapidly as not a few have brought it to ruin and disgrace by the Liquor Traffic, and for all kindred allurements to carnal appetite and sensual indulgence

Maximilian's Departure and Return

[From the New York Tribune]

He departed in holiday trim, with a prospering breeze with silken sails with gold in plenty, and promises of furtherance and help as plenty as gold—with salutes of cannon, and shouts of people and a soft murmur of courtly farewells, and a rain of roses, and flutter of perfumed handkerchiefs, and the clapping of innumerable kinds Whoever wishes to know how he looked when he left his barber on that eventful morning had only to step at the window of Fowler & Wells shop on Broadway, where, amid a nightmare of skulls and plaster casts of wits and witless madmen poets and murderers, ghastly and grim, all huddled together as in a Day of Judgment he may see, perched on the bandbox it came in from Paris, the waxen effigy of the gallant Prince! Fair flaxen hair in a cloud on either side of his head, parted in the middle girlishwise, wide blue eyes, as in a picture open and wondering, rosy cheeks, speaking of health and youth, full red lips, too large and full and the long whiskers that add the last touch of the lion to a face that nowhere speaks of man Such was poor Max, soft-hearted, soft-handed, small-footed, slim, but with a larger mind than the effeminate face and body betokened, when he left the gate of the cruel and cowardly tyrant, who bade him farewell with a face all smiles and a heart all stone

To-day he comes again and as the Novara sails into port, what a sight is here! How the face, livid and yellow like old parchment with dark circles about his hollow eyes contrasts with the tawdry splendor of the military coat, in which his shrunken wasted cadaver is encased, its tissues all injected with antiseptics, and the dismal cavern, where once in the golden days, the warm heart beat and throbbed, and the lungs digested the sweet air, now stuffed with mummy How the hair, still parted in the middle and dressed with the old pomades refuses to lie quiet but shrinks with sensative horror from the hole by which were drawn out the poor brains which played their part as ill and which is now stopped—good God!—with a plug of wood for lack of the bit of bone the thieving Mexican surgeon stole for a relic of his illustrious subject! How pitiful it is to see the end of the Imperial nose, against which the blundering razor slipped as they shaved the corpse now mended clumsily with a bit of wax! Could they not cut his mustache straight, but the bungling scissors must jab those pouting lips, once cherry red, now blue and thin and shrunk from the glittering teeth! Down with the coffin lid

The Democratic National Platform

[From the Chicago Tribune Jan 25]

The Democrats in the Georgia Reconstruction Convention declared by their votes and speeches on Thursday last

1st That the States have a right to secede

2d That there is no such crime as treason against the United States

3d Jefferson Davis is not a traitor

4th That Georgia has a legal right to go out of the Union

The necessary inference from these premises is,

1st That the war was unconstitutional

2d That the rebel armies were composed of honorable men defending their sacred and inalienable rights

3d That the Union armies were composed of murderers

4th That the national debt was illegally incurred

5th That slavery is not lawfully abolished

These doctrines will constitute the basis of the Democratic national platform They are the doctrines which Geo H Pendleton has uniformly and consistently maintained They are the principles for which the unreconstructed whites of the South are everywhere contending To aid them in securing these rights the Northern Democracy oppose the reconstruction policy of Congress A more comprehensive statement of the issues of the campaign could not easily be made

It only remains to all that are left of those who had had one of his kisses shot off and who believes that the war is ended make a speech in the convention endorsing the Democratic party and demanding that it nominate for President Lee Jackson or Beauregard, that secession is treason and that for traitors shall be punished with death The treason clause was carried by a strict party vote—73 ayes to 40 noes

GOVERNOR HARDING'S MESSAGE The St Louis Democrat of January 6th publishes the message of Governor Hardin of that State to the Legislature which assembled on the 4th inst Missouri Statutes

Leaves fall with the approach of Winter and in obedience to the law of nature Governor Hardin in his message does himself very gracefully with the beginning of new year Governor Hardin has just finished his first term as Governor Height the man his friends and foes say he is two different individuals and have no sympathy with each other Governor Hardin the first was a man of strong intellect and fine judgment of men and measures the Governor Hardin the last was a man of small calibre and no judgment of men and measures The following extracts from the message of Governor Hardin the first will be read with interest by all who are desirous of seeing the affairs of the State conducted in the most economical manner and with the greatest benefit to the people

Missouri has a large area of fertile soil and an industrious population and is rapidly developing her material interests The great lines of railroad which traverse the State in various directions are bringing her into close communication with the Eastern States and the Pacific Coast and the tide of emigration is flowing rapidly into her borders Her population is estimated at 1 700 000 and her taxable property at $600 000 000 Her debt is $25 000 000 and her annual revenue $3 000 000 Her school fund is $9 000 000 and her annual school fund $1 000 000 Her State University has 300 students and her Agricultural College 100 students Her Penitentiary has 1 000 convicts and her Lunatic Asylum 300 patients Her militia system is inefficient and her State Guard is disorganized and inefficient Her State Treasury is empty and her State Auditor is powerless to issue warrants for the payment of her debts Her State Treasurer is a defaulter to the amount of $1 200 000 and her State Auditor is a defaulter to the amount of $300 000 Her State Treasurer has absconded and her State Auditor has committed suicide Her State Treasurer has been impeached and her State Auditor has been impeached Her State Treasurer has been convicted and her State Auditor has been convicted Her State Treasurer has been sentenced to the penitentiary and her State Auditor has been sentenced to the penitentiary Her State Treasurer is in the penitentiary and her State Auditor is in the penitentiary Her State Treasurer has escaped from the penitentiary and her State Auditor has escaped from the penitentiary Her State Treasurer has been pardoned and her State Auditor has been pardoned Her State Treasurer has been restored to citizenship and her State Auditor has been restored to citizenship Her State Treasurer is a free man and her State Auditor is a free man Her State Treasurer is dead and her State Auditor is dead Her State Treasurer has been buried and her State Auditor has been buried Her State Treasurer has risen from the dead and her State Auditor has risen from the dead Her State Treasurer has ascended into heaven and her State Auditor has ascended into heaven Her State Treasurer is seated at the right hand of God the Father Almighty and her State Auditor is seated at the right hand of God the Father Almighty Her State Treasurer will come to judge the quick and the dead and her State Auditor will come to judge the quick and the dead Her State Treasurer's kingdom shall have no end and her State Auditor's kingdom shall have no end Her State Treasurer is the Holy Ghost and her State Auditor is the Holy Ghost Her State Treasurer is the forgiveness of sins and her State Auditor is the forgiveness of sins Her State Treasurer is the resurrection of the body and her State Auditor is the resurrection of the body Her State Treasurer is the life everlasting and her State Auditor is the life everlasting Her State Treasurer is Amen and her State Auditor is Amen

Hotels and Restaurants.

Western Hotel,

PORTLAND OREGON

Corner of Morrison and First streets.

THE BEST AND MOST COMMODIOUS HOTEL IN the State where every want will be attended to and nothing neglected

WARM & COLD BATHS ATTACHED TO THE HOUSE

[illegible] the Central [illegible] Pacific will be found the very best [illegible] Height the rooms [illegible] two [illegible] different [illegible] sizes will suit [illegible] apartments [illegible] Every [illegible] and Baggage to and from the House FREE OF CHARGE

WM R SEWALL
CHAS DEVALL Proprietors

New Columbian HOTEL,

118 140 and 144 Front Street corner Morrison

PORTLAND OREGON

GOOD NEWS!

THE NEW COLUMBIAN having just been completely finished and being now ready for the reception of Guests the Proprietor would say that there are still a few rooms left which will be let on reasonable terms All who favor us with a call at the FIRST CLASS HOUSE The NEW COLUMBIA is entirely new and handsomely furnished throughout and is the only house in Portland where the guests are furnished with Rooms and Beds that are not occupied by any one else

The DINING ROOM stages and rooms have been fitted up in the most comfortable manner and no pains will be spared to render the table in quality and variety by its suits fully equal if not superior to any in the city

A long flight of Refrigerator stairs leads to the dining room which is well lighted and ventilated

Baggage conveyed to and from the House free of charge

WARM AND COLD BATHS

House open all night

Board per week $6 Board and Lodging $7 to $9

The Proprietor will at all times endeavor to please his guests and respectfully solicits the patronage of the citizens of Portland and the traveling public

oct6dtf P H SINNOTT Proprietor

AMERICAN EXCHANGE!

(LATE LINCOLN HOUSE)

Corner Washington and Front Streets,

PORTLAND OREGON

L P W QUIMBY,

HAVING taken the above House wishes to announce to his friends and the public that he will be pleased to receive a continuance of the liberal patronage of the late proprietor and to render guests comfortable

FREE COACH TO AND FROM THE HOUSE

Portland Feb 2 1867 dtf

WHAT-CHEER HOUSE,

Nos 126, 128, and 130, Front Street,

PORTLAND OREGON

Reduced Rates!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN THIS well known House solicit increased patronage from the traveling public

The House has lately been refitted and they are now able to offer all the comforts of a first class Hotel

The Table will be furnished with the best the market affords and is under the immediate supervision of the proprietors Rooms well furnished and well ventilated

A large fire proof safe for the deposit of valuables

Baggage taken to the Hotel free of charge

BOARD per week $5 00
BOARD and LODGING per week $6 to 8 00

Nothing will be left undone which lies in the power of the proprietors to do to render guests comfortable

LYONS LEONARD & CO

Mansion House,

No 162 Front Street, Portland, Oregon

E. CARNEY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS WELL KNOWN HOTEL IS NOW OPEN for the reception of guests, after being thoroughly renovated and newly furnished:

☞ HOUSE OPEN ALL NIGHT ☜

A FIRE PROOF SAFE FOR THE SECURITY OF VALUABLES

TERMS

Board and Lodging per week $5 00
Board and Lodging per day 1 00
Single Meals, 25
Lodgings 25

The MANSION HOUSE BAGGAGE WAGON will always be at the wharf to take baggage FREE of charge

jan10dtf

CLOBE HOTEL,

On Front Street, Opposite Steamship Landing

PORTLAND OREGON

HAS JUST CHANGED HANDS AND HAS BEEN thoroughly renovated and fitted up for the accomodation of the Traveling Public

Board per Week $6 00
Board and Lodging 6 00

☞ Come and see us

C W HIGGINS & S J MOODY
fe 9 3m Proprietors

PORTLAND PLUMBING, GAS & STEAM FITTING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 110 First Street.

ON HAND AND CONSTANTLY RECEIVING FROM the East—

Cooking Ranges,
Hot Water Boilers,
Copper Tin and Planished Bath Tubs;
Square and angular Black Walnut Counter Sank
Marble Wash Stands;
Cold and Hot and Cold WATER SHOWERS,
SILVER PLATED BASIN COCKS,
MARBLE WASH BASINS,
FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS;
HYDRAULIC RAMS,
NON FREEZING HYDRANTS,
WATER CLOSETS &c, &c

☞ Persons wishing to introduce Cold or Hot and Cold Water into their premises, either Plain or Ornamental, would do well to give me a call

Portland Jan 3d 1868 C. H. MYERS.

ENGINEERS AND OTHERS, Take Notice.

JUST RECEIVED A SMALL LOT OF THE CELEbrated SCOTCH TUBES for Water Gauges

Also the largest Stock ever offered before in this city of all sizes WROUGHT IRON PIPES from ¼ to 4 inch ins in diameter BRASS COCKS T S ELBOWS, RETURN BANDS NIPPLES BUSHINGS &c

Constantly on hand STEAM WHISTLES STEAM GUAGES WATER GUAGES GOOPENER & ANT STOP VALVES THROTTLE ANGLE AND CHECK VALVES GUAGE COCKS AIR COCKS and all kinds of

BRASS WORK, FOR STEAM, WATER, AND GAS.

☞ Persons wishing any thing in the above line will do well to examine and price my stock before sending to San Francisco C H MYERS,

Plumbing Gas and Steam Fitting Establishment
Jan 5d1f No 110 First Street Portland

LaGrande Gold and Silver Mining Co

Located in the works Eagle Creek Union county Oregon

Notice —The regular delinquent sale of 1 000 shares of stock on account of assessment levied on the second day of December A D 1867 thereof an amount sufficient to pay said assessment and the cost of advertising will be sold at the office of the Company in LaGrande Union county Oregon on Saturday the 1st day of February 1868 at the hour of 2 o'clock P M of said day to the highest bidder for cash in gold coin of the United States

By order of the Board of Trustees
fe11 1m A B SEELEY Secretary

PACIFIC MARKET!

EMPIRE MARKET REMOVED TO THE PACIFIC MARKET

Where all the business of the undersigned will be concentrated I will keep all the varieties of Meats the country affords

☞ Orders promptly attended to and delivered at the shortest notice A H JOHNSON

Portland May 1st 1867 dawtf

Notice to Delinquent Tax Payers

ALL PERSONS DELINQUENT FOR COUNTY AND State Taxes for the year 1867 will save further costs by paying the same on or before February 1st 1868

JACOB STITZEL Sheriff
and Collector for Multnomah County Oregon
Portland Jan 1 1868 ja 4 1m

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A SPECIAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Oakland Mining Company will be held at the office of the Company in the Lakes Mountain Springs Multnomah County Oregon on Saturday the 11th day of January 1868 at 2 o'clock P M for the purpose of electing Trustees for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting

H KELLY
Secretary

Mountain Springs Multnomah Co Oregon
Jan 11 1868

San Francisco.

WILSON & EVANS,

643 Clay St San Francisco

Manufacturers and Importers

OF

RIFLES, SHOT GUNS AND GUN MATERIALS

Offer for sale

ALSO THE FOLLOWING GOODS [illegible] Fire Arms [illegible] Shot Guns [illegible] Rifles [illegible] Pistols [illegible] Powder Flasks [illegible] Shot Pouches [illegible] Game Bags [illegible] Percussion Caps [illegible] Wads [illegible] Primers [illegible] Gun Implements [illegible] Gun Materials [illegible] Sporting Goods [illegible] Fishing Tackle [illegible] Etc Etc

AT 21 FREMONT ST WE WANT [illegible] OTHER HOUSE [illegible] Dealers and Dealers [illegible] AS WE SUPPLY THE TRADE [illegible] CHEAPER THAN ANY HOUSE [illegible] Orders will receive prompt attention [illegible] Dealers will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock [illegible] Terms Cash [illegible] Remember the number 21 Fremont St

WILSON & EVANS

dec5 1m

HOLBROOK, MERRILL & CO.,

IRON FOUNDERS AND BRASS BEATERS

Stoves, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron,

LEAD PIPE, PUMPS, ZINC, WIRE

AND HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE

Manufacturers of Tin Sheet Iron and Copper Ware

13 and 15 Fremont and 14 and 16 First Sts

dec7 1d3m Main Street Astoria Oregon

CHOW-KI-ANG!

THE CELEBRATED CHINESE

BLOOD AND STOMACH

INVIGORATOR.

A purely Vegetable remedy for the effectual healing the Stomach Blood and Nerves Strengthening the Blood and Purifying Medicine Dyspepsia Little Tabs Rapid Cure Pimples Skin Diseases and Debility are the results of using this Medicine

Blue Indian Syrup and all Blue Pills are Very Injurious Calomel Poisoning to the System which debilitates the Liver and Kidneys and causes Rheumatism

Dull Feeling Nervousness Sick Headache Loss of Appetite Bad Breath Piles Fever and Ague Jaundice Dizziness Coated Tongue Pain in the Side Back Chest and Limbs Sudden Flushes of Heat Burning in the Flesh Constipation Scurvy Blotches on the Skin Disturbed Sleep Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations

The first dose will give Relief in twenty minutes This Remedy is the Great Blood Purifier and a single trial will prove to any one the wonderful Curative powers of CHOW-KI-ANG

Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicines

Price One Dollar per Bottle

Principal Depot 417 Clay Street San Francisco

Sold by Agents throughout the United States and Europe

dec7 1d3m

SEEDS! SEEDS!

FRESH SUPPLIES OF

GARDEN, FLOWER, FRUIT & TREE SEEDS!

Received by the Steamer Also

CRASS & CLOVER SEEDS,

Of Suitable Varieties for this Climate comprising all

THE LARGEST COLLECTION OF SEEDS to be found in the United States

Orders by mail or express will be duly attended to and their interests fully subserved

Address D M SAVAGE
Box 943 San Francisco

Nothing will be left undone which lies in the power of the proprietors to do to render guests comfortable

dec2 3d3m 31 Washington St San Francisco

N. W. SPAULDING,

Saw-Smithing & Repairing

ESTABLISHMENT,

No 113 Pine Street between Front and Battery

SAN FRANCISCO

N W SPAULDING'S PATENT FALSE TEETH IN SERTED IN CIRCULAR SAWS

REPAIRING in all its branches such as Gumming Re-Toothing Swaging Grinding &c

CIRCULAR SAWS of all sizes also Cross cut Mill Muley Gang Rick Hot Iron and Hand Saws of all kinds together with a good assortment of Saw Arbours at low and market rates

Cast Steel faced TANNER KNIVES and MOULDING CUTTERS always on hand and made to order on short notice

N B —Messrs KNAPE, BURRELL & CO, Commission Merchants Portland Oregon are my duly authorized Agents for Oregon Washington and Idaho

Orders sent through them by telegraph or therwise will be filled at same rates as if sent to me direct

July 1st 1866 —dtf N W SPAULDING

Sheriff's Sale

BY virtue of an execution issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Multnomah county to me directed in favor of the Oregon Central Military Road Company and against H C Waterman for the sum of $1 506 61 and interest and costs I have this 13th day February 1868 levied upon certain real property as the property of said defendant H C Waterman and will sell at public auction to the highest bidder therefor to satisfy said execution interest and costs

JACOB STITZEL
Sheriff Multnomah County Oregon

Feb 19—4w

To Soldiers Claiming Bounties UNDER THE EQUALIZATION BOUNTY BILL!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RECENTLY RE turned from Washington City where he has made the proper arrangements for the collection of the Extra Bounty of $100 all well & faithful soldiers who served for the period of 1 year 1 year & 1 month 1 year & 2 months 1 year & 3 months 1 year & 4 months 1 year & 5 months 1 year & 6 months 1 year & 7 months 1 year & 8 months 1 year & 9 months 1 year & 10 months 1 year & 11 months 2 years 2 years & 1 month 2 years & 2 months 2 years & 3 months 2 years & 4 months 2 years & 5 months 2 years & 6 months 2 years & 7 months 2 years & 8 months 2 years & 9 months 2 years & 10 months 2 years & 11 months 3 years

Will call at the residence of all soldiers who will furnish their address and will attend to the collection of the same without charge to them

Soldiers who have received their Bounty from the State of Oregon will please call and settle their claims with the undersigned

Soldiers who have received their Bounty from the United States will please call and settle their claims with the undersigned

Soldiers who have received their Bounty from the State of Oregon and the United States will please call and settle their claims with the undersigned

Soldiers who have received their Bounty from the State of Oregon and the United States and have not received their Bounty from the State of Oregon will please call and settle their claims with the undersigned

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